SYSOYEV, N.P.; POTASHOVA, V.P., red.; SYCHEVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[The fishing industry in the national economic system of the U.S.S.R.] Rybnaia promyshlennost' v sisteme narodnogo khoziaistva SSSR. Murmansk, Murmanskoe inzhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Fisheries)

POTASKAYEV, A.M.

Cyclic changes in the thyroid gland of minks (Mustella vison Briss). Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.5:1201-1204 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Submitted August 31, 1964.

POTASKAYEV, S.V.

Standardization of the basic parameters for bevel and bevel-cylindrical reduction gears. Proizv.opyt v tiazh.mash. no.3: 56-75 '55. (MLRA 10:2)

(Gearing, Bevel)

POTASKAYEV, S.V.

N/5
662.12
.K81

POTASKAYEV, S. V.

Koverdyayev, N. Elementy zatsepleniya konicheskikh zubchatykh peredach; spravochnyee tablitsy (Elements of contacting bevel gear transmission; reference tables, by) N. S. Koverdyayev i S. V. Potaskayev Moskva, Mashgiz, 1955.
263 p. diagrs., tables.

AID P - 4299

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 24/25

Author : Ol'khin, Engineer

Title : Letter to the Editor

Periodical : Vest. mash., #2, p. 87, F 1956

Abstract : The writer of this letter request some information concerning the book of N. S. Koverdyayev and S. V. Potaskayev, Elementy zatsepleniya tsilindricheskikh zubchatykh i chervyachnykh peredach (Elements of gearing of cylindrical toothed and worm gears) Mashgiz, 1953 and is answered by the authors.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KOVERDYAYEV,N.S.; POTASKAYEV,S.V.; UMNOV,V.A., inzhener, redaktor;
MODEL',B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Meshing elements of bevel gear transmission; reference tables]
Elementy zatsepleniia konicheskikh zubchatykh peredach; spravochnye tablitsy. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 263 p. (MLRA 9:3)
(Gearing, Bevel)

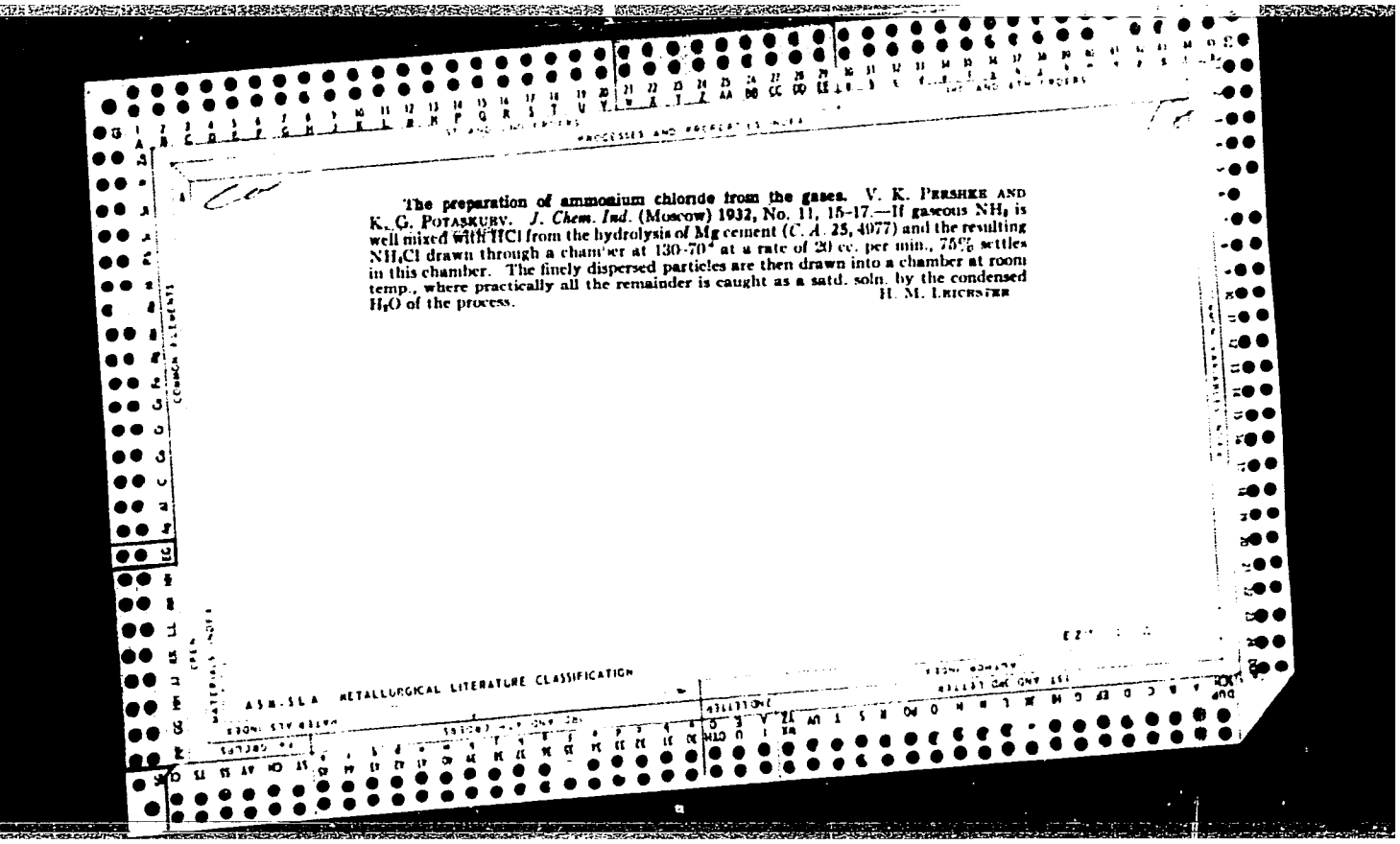
POTASKAYEV, S. V.

Elementy zatsepleniya tsilindricheskikh zubchatykh i chervyachnykh peredach (Meshing elements of cylindrical gear and worm drives; reference tables, by N. S. Koverdyayev (and) S. V. Potaskayev.
Moskva, Mashgiz, 1953.
187 p. Illus., Tables.

SO: N/5
662.12
.K8

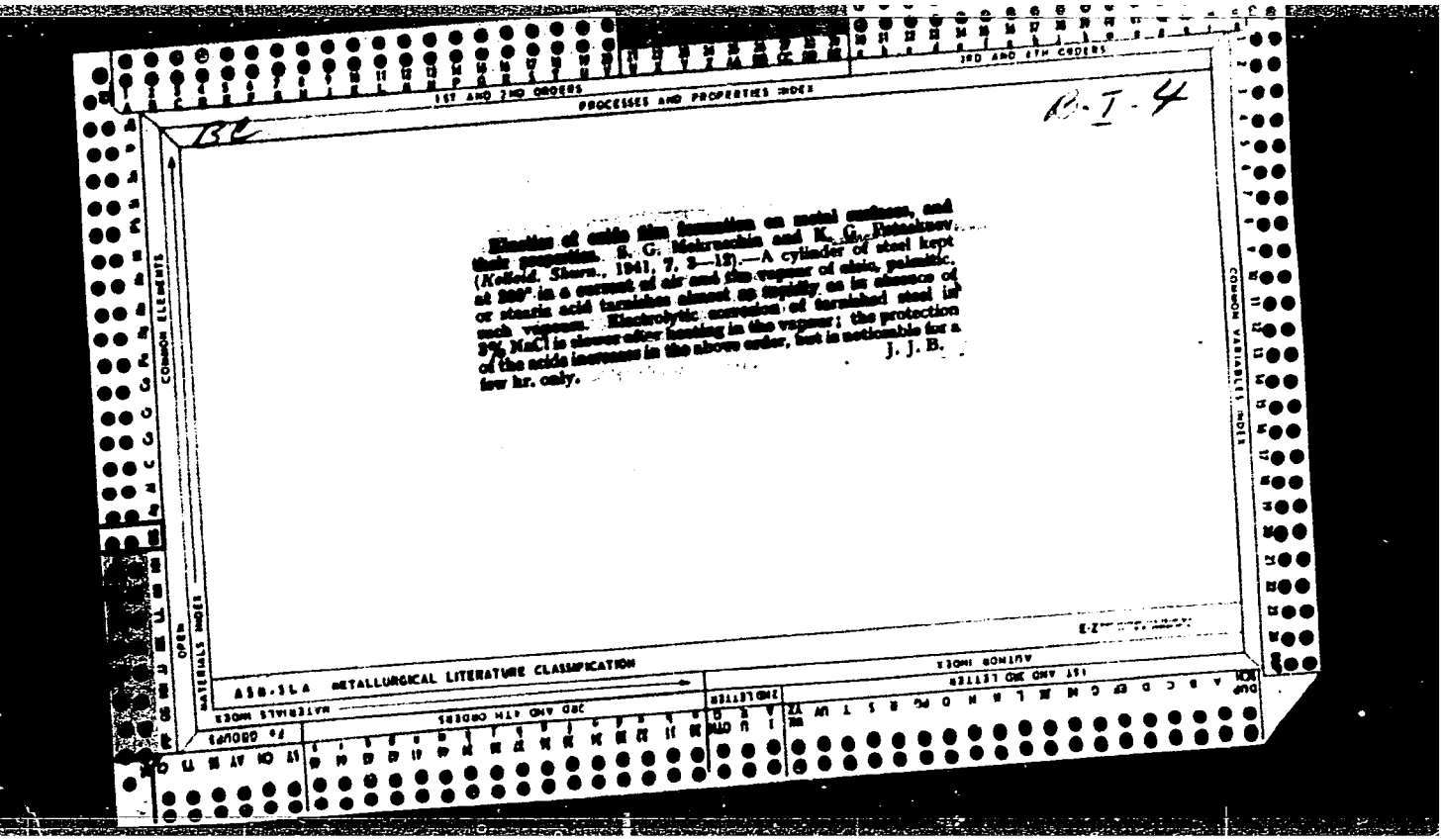
KOVERDYAYEV, N.S.; POTASKAYEV, S.V.

[Meshing elements of cylindrical gear and worm drives; reference tables] Elementy zatsepleniia tsilindricheskikh zubchatykh i cherviachnykh peredach; spravochnye tablitsy. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1953. 187 p. (MLRA 6:8)
(Gearing--Tables, calculations, etc.)



The preparation of ammonium chloride from the gases. V. K. PERSHKE AND K. G. POTASKURV. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1932, No. 11, 15-17.—If gaseous NH_3 is well mixed with HCl from the hydrolysis of Mg cement (*C. A.* 25, 4077) and the resulting NH_4Cl drawn through a chamber at 130-70° at a rate of 20 cc. per min., 75% settles in this chamber. The finely dispersed particles are then drawn into a chamber at room temp., where practically all the remainder is caught as a satd. soln. by the condensed H_2O of the process.
H. M. LEICHSTER

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Kinetics of oxide film formation on metal surfaces, and their properties. S. G. Meiramchin and K. G. Petrakiev. (*Kolloid. Shurn.*, 1941, 7, 3—12).—A cylinder of steel kept at 200° in a current of air and the vapour of skin, palmitic, or stearic acid tarnishes almost as rapidly as in absence of such vapours. Electrolytic corrosion of tarnished steel in 3% NaCl is slower after heating in the vapour; the protection of the acids increases in the above order, but is noticeable for a few hr. only. J. J. B.

MIKHAYLOV, G.P.; POTASKUYEV, K.G.; RAZIKOV, M.I.

Leaching out welding slag. Avtom.svar. 6 no.5:73-76 S-O '53. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Welding)

POTASKUYEV, K. G.

USSR

Influence of solid metal carbonates and sulfates on the formation and stability of foam. S. G. Mokrushin, K. A. Manerova, and K. G. Potaskuev. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 121-6(1953)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 3930*f*. H. L. H.

POTASKUEV, K. G.

Chemical Abstracts
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Explosive and Explosions

Influence of solid colloidal metal carbonates and sulfat on the formation and stability of foam. S. V. Makrushin, K. A. Manerova, and K. G. Potaskuev. *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* 26, 143–7(1953).—The addn. of colloidal $CaCO_3$, $MgCO_3$, and $CaSO_4$ as well as solns. of $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ and colloidal $Fe(OH)_3$ was found to stabilize foam (for fire extinguishers). Stability (min.) vs. wt. % of added stabilizer rises, passes through a max., and declines. The rate of foam collapse with $MgCO_3$ and $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ decreases and becomes linear as the wt. % of added powder increases. This is very pronounced with $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. I. Bencowitz

MF
7-13-54

Potaskuyev, K. G.

AID P - 1587

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 17/21

Authors : Mokrushin, S. G., Borisikhina, V. I., and Potaskuyev, K. G.

Title : Effect of electrolytes on the formation and stability of foam from malt sprout

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, no.1, 107-108, 1955

Abstract : Solutions of various salts were added to a suspension of malt sprout. Cadmimum sulfate, aluminum sulfate, ferric chloride, and zinc chloride increased the volume of foam and its stability. Zinc chloride prevents malt sprout from rotting without affecting its ability to form foam. Malt sprout may be used as a foaming agent for fire extinguishers. Seven ref. (5 Russian: 1936-50)

Institution: Ural Polytechnic Institute

Submitted : Je 30, 1953

KURUKLIS, G.L.; VERESHCHAGINA, M.G.; POTASKUYEV, K.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GORDEYEVA, L.P., tekhn. red.

[Electrolytic pickling of steel and cast iron parts in fused alkali] Elektroliticheskaia ochistka stal'nykh i chugunnykh detalei v rasplavlennykh shchelochakh. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 83 p. (MIRA 17:3)

S/137/63/000/003/008/016
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Potaskuyev, K. G., Semenova, L. S.

TITLE: The effect of the method of welding 1 X 18H 9 T (1Kh18N9T) steel pipes on the resistance of weld joints in 52%-HNO_3

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1963, 11 - 12, abstract 3E66, ("Tr. Vses. n.-i. i konstrukt. in-t khim. mashinostr.", 1960, no. 35, 38 - 42)

TEXT: The authors investigated methods of welding 1Kh18N9T steel pipes for the purpose of obtaining a smooth weld on the internal side of the pipe having a sufficient resistance against corrosion in 52%-HNO_3 at boiling temperature. The pipe welds were carried out with ЭА1 (EA1) electrodes with backing rings made of 1Kh18N9T steel or бр.АЖМЦ 10-31,5 (Br. AZhMts 10-31.5) bronze. The results of corrosion tests of the welds in boiling 52%-HNO_3 at atmospheric pressure have shown that welds with welded-up bronze backing rings proved most resistant. Since welds carried out with bronze backing rings proved most corrosion resistant in the pipes, a Cu-base alloy had to be found dissolving at a maximum rate in a

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medium that did not affect the 1Kh18N9T steel. For this purpose the following materials were used: brass ЛЖМЦ 59-1-1 (LZhMts 59-1-1) and ЛС 59-1 (LS 59-1), bronze Бр. АЖМЦ 10-3-1,5 (Br. AZhMts 10-3-1.5) and Cu M1. The dissolving medium was 30%-HNO_3. Of the alloys investigated LS 59-1 brass dissolves most rapidly, and LZhMts 59-1-1 more slowly. Therefore the backing rings in welding 1Kh18N9T steel pipes should preferably be made of LS 59-1 brass, which after welding can be easily removed by dissolving with 30%-HNO_3, the weld and the pipe being not damaged at this procedure.

V. Tarisova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

AVERBUKH, Ya.D.; SHARNIN, A.A.; POTASKUYEV, K.G.

Anodic protection of steel in alkali media and the effect of dissolved iron on it. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.4: 594-598 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kirova, kafedra protsessov i apparatov.
(Steel) (Electrolytic corrosion)

18.8300, 18.8400, 18.3100

65693

SOV/136-59-10-10/18

AUTHORS: Averbukh, Ya.D., Potaskuyev, K.G. and Sharnin, A.A.

TITLE: Causes and Means of Reducing the Wear of the Boiler Tubes in the Steam Digester Batteries During Production of Alumina

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 10, pp 58-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the investigation described in the present paper, carried out jointly by the Department of Chemical Engineering at the Urals Polytechnical Institute, the Bogoslovsky Aluminium Plant (BAP) and the Urals Aluminium Plant (UAP), was to determine the causes and find means of preventing excessive wear of the tubes through which the alkaline aluminate solution is passing through the steam-heated digesters. The importance of the problem is illustrated by the fact that the life of the tubes in the first (on the steam entry side) digester at BAP was only three months, the life of the tubes in the first digesters of the duplex batteries at UAP being approximately eight months. It had been observed that wear of the tubes at BAP was most pronounced at a distance of 1.5 to 1.6 m from the top baseplate; at this point the thickness of the tube wall in contact with the

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Causes and Means of Reducing the Wear of the Boiler Tubes in the Steam Digester Batteries During Production of Alumina

the tube wall, as growth of those formed earlier, which are now distributed uniformly throughout the volume of the liquid (Ref 1). It follows that the intensity of the movement of the liquid layer adjacent to the tube wall should be at its maximum in the boiling zone, since it is there that the vapour bubbles are formed; consequently, wear of the tube is localized in this zone. The tubes used at UAP are also 7 m long; the temperature of the solution (containing 250 to 260 g/l $Na_2O_{caustic}$) entering the tube of the first digester is 105 to 115° C, ie below its boiling point; it is for this reason that boiling of the solution takes place in the middle part of the tube where, also, most intensive wear occurs. The hypothesis formulated above was checked experimentally by studying wear of tube samples subjected to the action of concentrated, industrial, alkaline aluminate solutions under conditions of: (a) absence of boiling, (b) boiling at the solution-tube wall interface and (c) boiling in the volume of the solution. The apparatus shown in Fig 1 was used for this purpose. The solution was contained in an open tank

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(detail 1) in which three tube specimens were suspended forming a vertical "chain". The middle specimen (detail 2), both ends of which were closed with flanges, could be heated by a nichrome heating element placed in its interior. In this way the middle specimen was subjected to the action of solution boiling at the tube-liquid interface; the bottom specimen was in contact with the solution at a temperature below its melting point, while the top specimen was surrounded by a solution with uniformly distributed vapour bubbles. To prevent the formation of a galvanic cell between the tank and the tube specimens (which would result in anodic passivation of the latter), the tubes were suspended on a cantilever (detail 3) insulated from the tank. To maintain the strengths of the solution constant, distilled water was added to it periodically. To match the conditions obtaining under industrial conditions, the intensity of the bubble formation was varied from experiment to experiment by varying the current through the heating element of the middle specimen. The duration of each

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experiment was six hours. All specimens were subjected to the same preliminary treatment: polishing, washing in alcohol, drying in a desiccator and weighing; after the test, the loose products of erosion were brushed off, the specimens were washed in water and then in alcohol and, after drying, were weighed again. The rate of wear, $K(g/m^2/hr)$, was calculated from the formula given on p 59 where: Δg - loss of weight; S - specimen surface area, m^2; τ - duration of the test, min. The depth of penetration, Π (mm/year), was calculated from the second formula on p 59 where: γ - specific gravity of the metal. The results are reproduced in Fig 2 where Π(mm/year) is plotted against the rate of the heat flow, $N(kcal/m^2/hr$, bottom scale), for the top (curve 3), middle (curve 1) and bottom (curve 2) specimens. It will be seen that the depth of penetration was less in the bottom specimen and that in this case, it was practically unaffected by the variation of N. Thus the results of these experiments confirmed the view that localized wear of the tubes is associated with boiling of the solution near the heating surface.

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However, the question whether this wear is caused by cavitation disintegration, erosion by the solid particles suspended in the solution or corrosion remained still unanswered. The results of experiments in which solutions free from suspended solid particles had been used, proved that erosion plays no part in causing wear of the tubes. The fact that the investigated effect had been observed only in tubes carrying the strong solution (ie in those which pass through the first of the digesters constituting a battery) indicated that cavitation phenomena cannot be regarded as the cause of wear of the tubes either. To prove this point, the previously described experiments were repeated under identical conditions, except that the solution was mechanically agitated but not boiled (ie there was no formation of the vapour bubbles); the solution was agitated by rotating the specimens at a speed varying between zero and the maximum rate of flow of the solution through the pipes under industrial conditions. The results of these experiments are reproduced in Fig 2 (curve 4) where Π_1 (mm/year) is plotted as a function of

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the peripheral velocity, v, (m/sec, top scale) of the specimens. It will be seen that Π_1 increased with increasing v; at high values of v, Π_1 attained values similar to those obtained as a result of boiling at the heating surface. This proves that localized wear of the tubes is not caused by cavitation. Consequently, it has to be concluded that the investigated phenomenon is caused by a diffusion material transfer, ie by electro-chemical or chemical dissolution of iron in the alkaline aluminate solution. Since the results of experiments, reproduced in Fig 2 in the form of a Π_2 versus v curve (curve Nr 5), in which pure NaOH solution had been used, were similar to those in which an industrial $Na_2O_{caustic}$-bearing solution had been employed, it was concluded that in this case NaOH is the corroding agent. It is known that corrosion of the iron-carbon alloys in alkaline solutions consists in anodic dissolution of iron; the corrosion products form a protective layer on the metal surface which, however, is soluble in hot, concentrated

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alkaline solution, the rate of corrosion being determined by the rate of dissolution to this protective layer (Ref 2 and 3), which in turn is affected by the temperature and concentration of the solution and by the degree of agitation. The effect of these factors was investigated in the next series of experiments in which the peripheral velocity of the rotating specimens was constant and maintained at v equal 0.8 m/sec, the results are reproduced in Fig 3 where Π(mm/year) is plotted as a function of the $Na_2O_{caustic}$ content (g/l) of the solution at temperatures ranging from 70 to 140°C. It can be seen that at temperatures up to 110°C the variation of the concentration of Na_2O in the solution had very small effect on Π, which however, increased rapidly with the increasing $Na_2O_{caustic}$ content in the solution at higher temperatures. The same solutions were used in the next series of experiments, each of which was carried at the temperature corresponding to the boiling point of the respective solution (at the atmospheric pressure), the peripheral velocity of the specimens was varied within wide limits.

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in addition, the effect of agitation (the peripheral velocity of the specimens) was studied also in solutions containing approximately 290 g/l $Na_2O_{caustic}$ at temperatures between 80 and 115°C. The results of all these tests showed that the lower the concentration and temperature of the solution, the less is the effect of the intensity of agitation on the rate of corrosion. Thus, for instance, the rate of corrosion in a solution containing 200 g/l $Na_2O_{caustic}$, tested at temperatures up to its boiling point (at atmospheric pressure), is practically independent from the intensity of agitation; the effect of agitation, however, becomes apparent at higher temperatures and in more concentrated solutions. The results of all the experiments described above provided a complete explanation of the causes and the mechanism of localized wear of the boiler tubes under consideration. The next problem to be solved was the selection of a tube material which would be more corrosion-resistant and which, in addition, would possess the following characteristics: resistance to inter-granular corrosion (caustic brittleness);

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availability and low cost; thermal coefficient of expansion and electrode potential as near as possible to those of steel St 20 from which other components of the digesters are made; high thermal conductivity; workability. The code marks and the chemical composition of steels selected for the corrosion tests are tabulated on p 62. Industrial alkaline aluminate solution, containing 290 g/l $Na_2O_{caustic}$, was used in the experiments carried out at the boiling point (140°C) of the solution which was agitated by rotating the specimens; each test was continued until a constant rate of corrosion of the tested steel was attained; the solution was changed every 24 hr to keep low its iron content which, as had been established, affects the rate of corrosion (the inside of the tube specimens was nickel-plated for the same reason). The results of the corrosion tests are reproduced in Fig 4 where $K(g/m^2/hr)$ of various steels (including the plain carbon steel St 10) is plotted against time, τ (hr). In the last series of experiments, the effect of temperature on the rate of corrosion of

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various steels was investigated; in all these tests v equal 0.5 m/sec was employed. The results are reproduced in Fig 5 where K($g/m^2/hr$) is plotted against temperature (°C), the duration (hr) of each test being indicated by figures in brackets. All alloy steels were found to be more corrosion-resistant than steel St 10 and while the rate of corrosion of the latter increased with rising temperature, the rate of corrosion of the alloy steels either remained constant or decreased. It was concluded that on economical grounds, steels 10KhSND or 15KhSND are most suitable for replacing steel St 10 as a material for the construction of the boiler tubes under consideration. Acknowledgments are made to T.A.Tkachenko, G.Z.Nasyrov, A.K.Styazhkin, T.Z.Mikhaleyeva, N.V.Yeremeyeva and R.G.Rozenblyum who participated in this work. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 7 Soviet references.

POTATOSOVA, Ye.G.

Conditions for the germination of the sclerotium in fungi of the genus Typhula. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 5 no.7:40 Jl '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Typhula) (Fungi—Physiology)

POTATOSOVA, Ye.G.

Fungi of the genus Typhula in the U.S.S.R. Bot. zhur. 45 no.4:567-572 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

POTATOSOVA, Ye. G., Cand Agr Sci -- "Critical review of [redacted] species of the typnula family on crop plants [redacted] the USSR." Len-Pushkin, 1960 (Min of Agr RSFSR. Len Agr Inst). (KL, 1-61, 202)

POTATOSOVA, Ye.G.

Typhula infections of winter grain crops. Trudy VIZR no.14:135-142 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Rye—Diseases and pests)
(Wheat—Diseases and pests)
(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

NAKHMANSON, V.M.; OSIDZE, D.F.; SEROV, M.F.; ALEKSANDROVA, V.T.; SOLOV'YEV, S.; MALYSHEV, N.; IVANENKO, N.M.; POTATURKIN, V.; CHIZHOV, A.I.; MIKHAYLOV, N.N.

In the Soviet Union. Veterinariia 39 no.1:88-96 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Veterinary medicine)

POTAT[illegible]INA, [illegible].Ye., Cand Med Sci—(diss) "Practice [illegible] in the therapy of acute odontogenic osteomyelitis, [illegible] of early extraction of the causative tooth. (Organization of service to stomatological patients under conditions of the regional center)." Semipalatinsk, 1957. 13 pp (Semipalatinsk Obl st[illegible] Hospital), 250 copies (KL, 22-58, 115)

-132-

POTATURKINA, N.Ye., dotsent

Treatment of fractures of the jaws; according to data of the Semipalatinsk Provincial Hospital. Stomatologiia 43 no.1: 97-98 Ja-F'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent K.Ch. Chuvakov) Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

POTATURKINA, N.Ye.

Treatment of acute odontogenic osteomyelitis of the jaws.
Zdrav.Kazakh. 17 no.7:35-40 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz stomatologicheskogo otdeleniya Semipalatinskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(OSTEOMYELITIS) (JAWS--DISEASES)

POTATURKINA, N. Ye., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Practical experiemce in the treatment acute single cavity osteomyleitis with the use of early extraction of the diseased tooth (Organization of stomatological aid for patients served by an oblast c nter)." Semipalatinsk, 1957, 18 pp (Semipalatinskaya Oblast Hospital), 100 copies (KL, 31-57, 105)

LEVITSKIY, E.; POTATUYEV, P.

Ensure efficient bank work under seven-hour workday conditions.
Den. i kred. 18 no.9:35-42 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter otdeleniya Gosbanka v g.Korostysheve Zhitomirskoy (for Levitskiy). 2. Glavnyy bukhgalter Biyskogo otdeleniya Gosbanka Altayskogo kraya (for Potatuyev).
(Banks and banking) (Hours of labor)

POTATUYEVA, Yu. A., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Effect of Boron and Molybdenum upon ~~the~~ Seed Crop and the Processes of Metabolism in Seed Vessels of the Sugar Beet." Mos, 1957. 19 pp (All-Union Sci Res Inst of ~~Feedstuffs~~ Fodders im V. R. Vil'yams, ~~All-Union Acad of Agricultural Sci imeni V. I. Lenin~~ VASKhNIL), 110 copies (KL, 47-57, 89)

50

POTAPENKO, V. D.

POTAPENKO, V. D. --"The Problem of Thermal Stability of Acrylic and Metacrylic Acids As Well As of their Ethers and Polymers." *(Dissertation for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Ministry of Higher Education USSR, L'vov State U i meni Ivan Franko, Chair of Organic Chemistry, L'vov 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences

KOVARDYAYEV, N.S.; POTASNAYEV, S.V.

Letter to the editor. Vest.mash. 36 no.2:87 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Gearing--Tables, calculations, etc.)

POTAPOV I. I.

USSR/Medicine - Societies
Otology

Jul/Aug 49

"Joint Meetings of the Moscow Branch of the All-Union Society of Otorhinolaryngologists and the Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Defectology, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR," I. I. Potatsov, 1 p

"Vest Oto-Rino-Laringol" No 4

Two meetings were held 10-11 May 49. B. S. Preobrazhenskiy and Docent R. M. Boskis reported on deafness in children. Docent F. F. Ray and S. A. Zykof, Cand Pedagogical Sci, discussed methods of teaching deaf children. After several more reports, Prof Ya. S. Temkin, Chm, spoke on progress already made, and on the value of joint meetings.

151T79

FDD

POTATUYEV, A.A.; SHELOMOV, I.K.; PARIMSKIY, A.I.

Speeding-up the gas chromatographic analysis of multicomponent mixtures. Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1328 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Volgodonskoy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley.

POTAYCHUK, I. M.

KOSHARNYY, I.Ya. [Kosharnyi, I.IA.]; PIDPRIGORSHCHUK, M.V.; GAPSHENKO, I.I.; SKRIPNIK, K.I.; KASHCHEYEV, I.A., red.; KUTSENKO, V.P., red.; NIKOLAYENKO, V.S., red.; POTAYCHUK, I.M. [Potaichuk, I.M.], vidp. red.; SENDZYUK, F.L., red.; FOGT, V.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Soviet Drogobych Province] Radians'ka Drohobychchyna. Drohobych, Drohobyts'ke obl. vyd-vo, 1957. 199 p. (MIRA 11:8)
(Drogobych Province)

MUROMTSEV, A.M.; ARKHIPOVA, Ye.G.; MAKEROV, Yu.V.; KHARITONOV, D.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, L.N.; POTAYCHUK, M.S.; VORONOVA, S.P.; BELOV, V.P.; RZHEPLINSKIY, G.V., nauchn. red.; ROSHCHINA, V.V., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Basic characteristics of the hydrology of the Atlantic Ocean] Osnovnye cherty gidrologii Atlanticheskogo Okeana. Pod red. A.M.Muromtseva. Moskva, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963. 835 p. ___[Atlas of vertical cross sections and maps of temperature, salinity, density and oxygen composition] Prilozhenie no.2. Atlas vertikal'nykh razrezov i kart temperatury, solenosti, plotnosti i soderzhaniia kisloroda. 182 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.

LEDNEV, V.A.; POTAYCHUK, M.S.

Discharge of Atlantic water through the Faroe-Shetland Channel. Vop. geog. no.62:66-80 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

POTAYCHUK, M.S.

Calculating the magnitude of heat advection by the North Atlantic current from data of the International Geophysical Year. Trudy GOIN 67:86-103 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Atlantic Ocean--Ocean currents)
(Atlantic Ocean--Ocean temperature)

POTAYCHUK, S.I.

Submarine as a new means of oceanographic research. Biul. Okean kom. no.8:73-74 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Severianka (Submarine boat)) (Oceanographic research)

ZAYTSEV, G.N.; POTAYCHUK, S.I.

Second cruise of the research ship "Sevastopol" in the Norwegian Sea under the program of the International Geophysical Year. Biul. Okean.kom. no.6:50-54 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Norwegian Sea--Oceanographic research)

ALEKSEYEV, A.P.; POTAYCHUK, S.I.

First cruise of the research ship "Sevastopol" in the Norwegian Sea under the program of the International Geophysical Year. Biul.Okean.kom. no.6:45-49 '60. (MIRA 14:7)
(Norwegian Sea—Oceanographic research)

POTAYCHUK, S.I.

Some regularities in the hydrologic regime of the Sea of Azov.
Okeanologiia 3 no.3:441-452 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (VNIRO).
(Azov, Sea of—Hydrology)

TIMOFEYEV, I.A.; POTAYCHUK, S.I.; BOGDANOV, M.A.

Apropos of V.V.Rossov's article "Tidal variability of hydrological conditions." Okeanologiia 2 no.4:731-734 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Oceanography) (Rossov, V.V.)

BOGDANOV, M.A.; YERMACHENKO, I.A.; POTAYCHUK, S.I.; EDEL'MAN, M.S.

Hydrology in the Faeroe-Iceland area. TRUDY VNIRO 46:61-64 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Faeroe Islands region—Oceanography)
(Iceland region—Oceanography)

POTAYCHUK, S.I.

Some characteristics of the hydrogeologic cyclic change in the commercial areas of the Norwegian, Greenland, and Barents Seas. (MIRA 15:10)
TRUDY VNIRO 46:92-102 '62.
(Arctic Ocean region—Oceanography)

KUTAYGHK, S.I.

Some regularities of the hydrologic regime of the Caspian Sea.
Trudy VNIRO 57:113-130 '65. (MIRA 18:1)

LADYKIN, V.P.; GRUSHEVSKIY, B.N.; IVANOVA, R.P.; POTAYEVICH, Ye.V.

Environmental conditions and energy metabolism in plants. Trudy Kar. fil. AN SSSR no.37:4-23 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

DADYKIN, V.P.; GRYSHEVSKIY, B.N.; POTAYEVICH, Ye.V.

Use of radiation energy by plants under various environmental conditions. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 43:7-16 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologii Petrozavodskogo universiteta.

POTAYEVICH, Ye.V.

Spectral composition of light under the forest canopy.
Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 43:195-198 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut biologii Petrozavodskogo universiteta.

DADYKIN, V.P.; CHERNOMORSKIY, S.A.; POTAYEVICH, Ye.V.

Correlation between the absorption of radiant enemy and the pigment content in the suspension of Chlorella. Bot. zhur. 49 no.3:398-403 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Karel'skiy filial AN SSSR, Petrozavodsk.

PoTAyuK, G.P

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedinennoye soveshchaniye po avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov v mashinostroyenii i avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu v promyshlennosti. 3d, Moscow, 1959

Elektroprivod i avtomatizatsiya promyshlennykh ustanovok; trudy soveshchaniya (Electric Drive and Automation in Industrial Systems; Transactions of the Conference) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1960. 470 p. 11,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: I.I. Petrov, A.A. Sirotin, and M.G. Chilikin; Eds.: I.I. Sud, and R.F. Silayev; Tech. Eds.: K.P. Voronin, and G.Ye. Larionov.

PURPOSE: The collection of reports is intended for the scientific and technical personnel of scientific research institutes, plants and schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports submitted by scientific workers at plants, scientific institutes and schools of higher education at the third Joint All-Union Conference on the Automation of Industrial Processes in Machine Building and Automated Electric Drives in Industry held in Moscow on May 12-16, 1959. The Conference was called by the Academy of Sciences USSR, the Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Commission USSR), the GNTK SSSR, the Gosudarstvennyy Komitet po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee on Automation and Machine Building) and the Natsional'nyy Komitet SSSR po avtomaticheskomu upravleniyu (USSR National Committee on Automatic Controls) and prepared by the Nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet po avtomatizirovannomu elektroprivodu (Scientific and Technical Committee on Automated Electric Drives), the MEI (Moscow Institute of Energetics), the VNIIEM, the IAT (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics) of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Instituta mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Commission on the Technology of Machine Building of the Institute of Science of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR). It was the purpose of the Editorial Board to arrange the reports in a way which would ensure a relatively systematic presentation of theoretical and practical problems relating to electric drives and automatic controls of industrial mechanisms used in various branches of industry. Basic problems of automated electric drive and their solution are outlined. The book also contains articles on electric machinery and means of automation. Considerable attention is paid to noncontact automatic control systems, including systems with semiconductor devices and magnetic amplifiers, and to computers intended both for the analysis and the synthesis of linear and nonlinear automatic regulation and control systems. Reports already published in journals or official publications have been considerably abbreviated; those which have appeared in volume V of MEI EP transactions or in the journal "Elektrichestvo" are marked with an asterisk. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the papers.

PART I. GENERAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ELECTRIC DRIVE AND AUTOMATION OF CONTROL

Sleshanovskiy, O.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Noncontact Control Systems of Reversing D-C Drives 87

Sheremet'yevskiy, N.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences, T.G. Ambartsumov, S.Z. Barskiy and Ye.M. Lovarskiy, Candidates of Technical Sciences, and G.P. Potayuk, Engineer. Automatic Speed Regulation of a Certain Class of D-C Drives 95

Eltinger, Ya.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Present State and Prospects of the Development of Electronically Controlled Electric Drives* 104

Chilikin, M.G., and D.P. Morozov, Professors, Doctors of Technical Sciences, and L.M. Tverdin, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Pulse Regulation of D-C Motor Speed 110

Shevchenko, G.I., and V.A. Lapuntsov, Docents, Candidates of Technical Sciences, and I.M. Borsenko and V.V. Popov, Engineers. Electronic Frequency Changers for the Supply of Induction Motors 116

Morozov, D.P., and M.G. Chilikin, Professors, Doctors of Technical Sciences, and N.G. Lyashkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Pulse Control and Regulation of Electric Machine Excitation by Means of Electronic Converters 118

Sukalov, V.F., Engineer. Tube Converter-Inverter With a Wide Range of Secondary Frequency Regulation 122

Bardinskiy, S.I., Engineer. Contact Semiconductor Converter for Gas-Tube Controlled Drives 125

Shteyn, I.M., Engineer. Frequency Control of a Micromotor 127

Kosov, O.A., Engineer. D-C Drive With a Semiconductor Pulse Rectifier 130

Sokolov, M.M., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V.M. Terekhov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and A.V. Shinyanskiy, Engineer. Field of Application of Induction Electric Drives With Saturable Reactors 133

Lyubavin, A.M., Engineer. Adjustable Electric Drive With Magnetic Amplifiers* 138

Alenchikov, D.A., Engineer. Methods of Calculating Characteristics of D-C Drive With Reactor Control 141

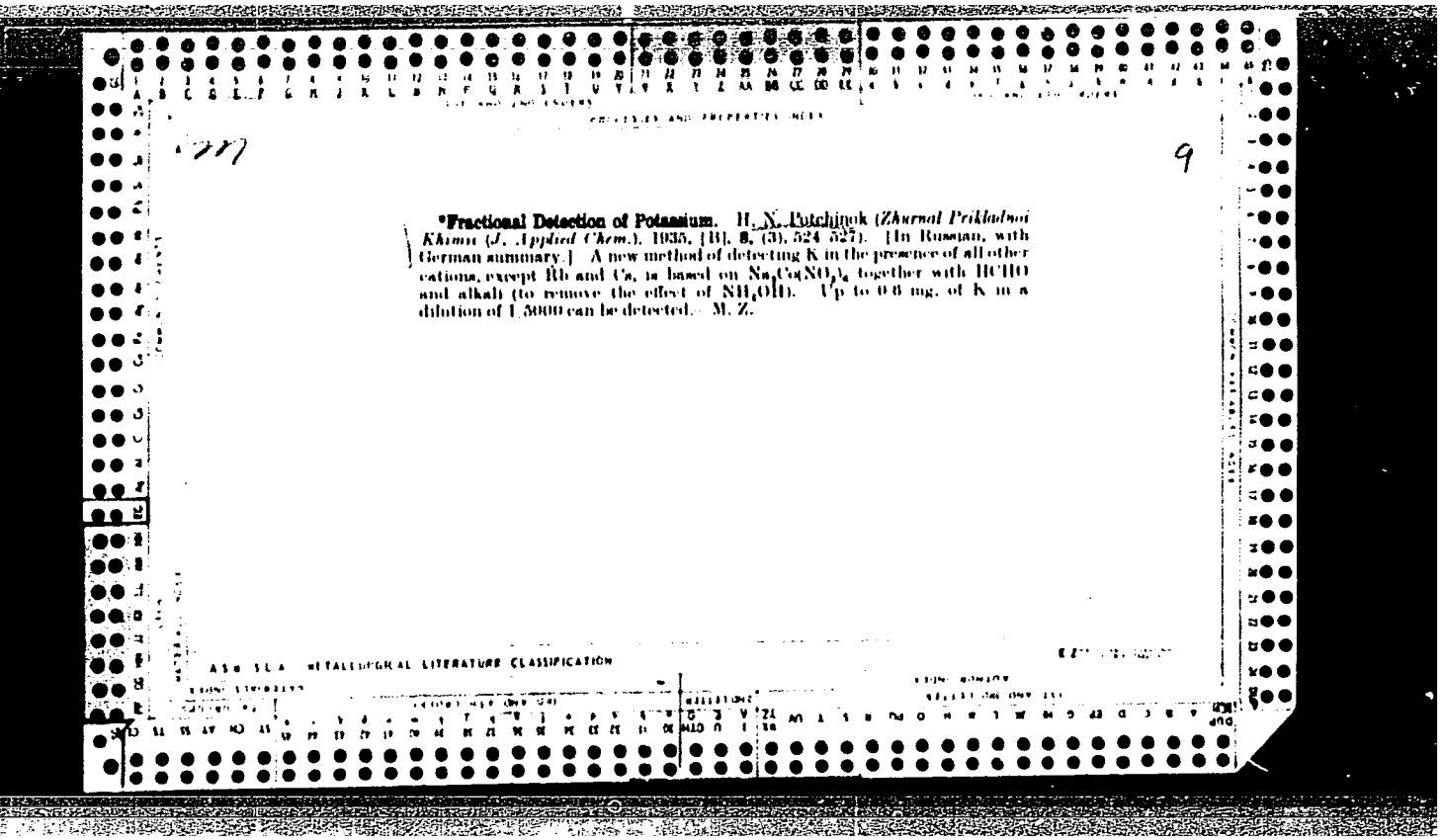
POTAYENKOVA, P.

The power of a trade-union committee lies in its activite group.
Sov.profsoiuzy 16 no.16:44-46 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Predsedatel' Krasnoyarskogo krayevogo komiteta profsoyuza meditsinskikh rabotnikov.
(Krasnoyarsk Territory--Trade unions)

POTCHEV, V.

New developments in the work of the rural tax apparatus. Fin.SSSR 17 no.5:67-70 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Latvia--Agriculture--Taxation)



9

***Fractional Detection of Potassium.** H. N. Potchinok (*Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii* (*J. Applied Chem.*), 1935, [II], **8**, (5), 524–527). [In Russian, with German summary.] A new method of detecting K in the presence of all other cations, except Rb and Cs, is based on $Na_3Co(NO_2)_6$ together with HCHO and alkali (to remove the effect of NH_4OH). Up to 0·6 mg. of K in a dilution of 1:3000 can be detected.—M. Z.

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POTCHINOK, V. Ya

"On the Synthesis of Triazenoalcohols." by V. Ya. Potchinok (p. 1310)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 8

[redacted], Y. Ya.

"On the Synthesis of unsaturated Triazenes" by Y. Ya. Kozlikhov. (p. 1745,

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii 1957, Volume 1c, No. 8

POTEBNYA, A.V.

Specificity of the "precificity" of pressor and depressor formations in the medulla oblongata. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.5:20-24 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted July 7, 1964.

POTEBNYA, A.V.; UDEL'NOV, M.G.

Changes in the blood circulation in the extremities and intestine following stimulation of the pressor and depressor regions of the medulla oblongata in cats. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.4:56-59 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.

POTEBNYA, Yu.M., inzh.

Investigating softening temperatures for alloys and fluxed high-grade and lean ore sinters. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; chern.met. no.9: 3-14 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Sintering) (Pyrometry)

POTEBNYA, Yu. M. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Processes of softening and primary formation of slag during blast-furnace smelting on fluxed sinter." Dnepropetrovsk, 1959. 20 pp (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education UkSSR. Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst im I. V. Stalin), 200 copies (KL, 52-59, 122)

YUPKO, L.D.; VOLOVIK, G.A.; POTEBNYA, Yu.M.; BOLKUNOV, Ye.P.

Behavior of sulfur in a blast furnace with the complete removal of raw limestone from the charge mixture at the Southern Mining and Ore Dressing Combine. Stal' 25 no.7:582-584 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" i Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

SOV/133-59-6-2/41

AUTHORS: Potebnya, Yu.M., Engineer and Litvinova, T.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Primary Slag Formation in Blast Furnaces Operating with Fluxed Sinter (Pervichnoye shlakoobrazovaniye pri rabote domennykh pechey na oflyusovannom aglomerate)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 6, pp 485-494 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Processes of the formation of primary slags in a blast furnace of the "Zaporozhstal'" Works operating on a nearly 100% sinter burden (sinter basicity: 0.9 - 1.0) has been investigated. Samples of slag, gas and temperature measurements were carried out on 3 levels: I level 8800 mm from the bottom of the throat (about the middle of the stack); II level 3100 mm from the bottom of the stack; III level - middle of the bosh parallel (4700 mm from tuyere level) - Fig 1. On every level sampling was done to a distance of 2 m from the wall along the furnace radius every 500 mm. Cleaning of the sampling holes was done with a pneumatic ram (Fig 2), sampling tubes were introduced mechanically into the furnace. During the period of investigation (January - June 1958) the furnace was

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Primary Slag Formation in Blast Furnaces Operating with Fluxed Sinter

producing basic iron of an average composition%: 0.75 Si, 2.20 Mn and 0.045 S. The furnace was operating smoothly at 0.8 atm, top pressure, on a burden containing only 6-7% of crushed ore. Charging was cyclic: 6 charges CCLC/SS/, 2 charges CSSCLC/ and 1 charge CSCL/CS/; occasionally the number of charges in the cycle was varied. Operating indices of the furnace (table 1); limits of variation in the composition of slags taken from the first (nominator) and the second (denominator) levels (table 2); changes in the composition of slags and the distribution of temperatures on the first level (Fig 3); microstructure of slags from the first level (Fig 4); variations in the content of SiO_2, CaO, FeO in slags and the distribution of temperatures on the bosh level (Fig 5); differences between the top and bottom limits of variation of slags from the bosh (table 3); the composition of some samples of primary slags from the peripheral ring of the second and third level (table 4);

Primary Slag Formation in Blast Furnaces Operating with Fluxed Sinter

microstructure of slags from the bosh (Fig 6); changes in the content of SiO_2, CaO and FeO in slags and CO_2 in the gas on the second level (Fig 7); microstructure of slags from the second level - Fig 8; microstructure of sinter withdrawn from the first and second levels (Fig 9 and 10 respectively); changes in the composition and basicity of peripheral slags along the height of the furnace (Fig 11); the position of primary slags from the bosh on the ternary diagram (SiO_2, Al_2O_3, CaO) - Fig 12. It was found that: 1) Variations in the composition of primary slags in the bosh of the furnace operating with fluxed sinter are 2-4 times lower than when operating with a raw ore. 2) On operation with sinter of 0.9 basicity the primary slag formation begins in a narrow peripheral ring in the middle of the stack (I level), which becomes wider (up to about 1 m from the wall) at the bottom of the stack (II level); the part of the stack between levels I and II is the actual zone of the formation of primary slags which are unstable in their

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Primary Slag Formation in Blast Furnaces Operating with Fluxed Sinter

composition. On increasing the basicity of sinter to 1.0 this zone is shifted down, somewhat below level I. 3). The peripheral zone of the bosh, about 1 m wide is the zone of stable primary slags in which the process of formation of primary slag is substantially finished. There the composition of slag is very close to that of the final slag. Slags in the bosh at a distance of more than 1 m from the wall are unstable in their composition. 4) As with increased basicity the formation of primary slag is also finished in the bosh, thus with increasing basicity the zone of the formation of slags narrows. This should be advantageous for increasing the rate of driving of the furnaces.
5) The basicity of peripheral slags in the bosh increases insignificantly on increasing the basicity of the sinter to 1.0 but the variation in the slag basicity along the bosh radius noticeably decreases (to 1.05 - 1.18 instead of 0.93 - 1.17 at basicity about 0.9).

Primary Slag Formation in Blast Furnaces Operating with Fluxed Sinter

6) Already during the process of reduction of fluxed sinter in the furnace the formation of the main structural component of the primary slags - vollastonite ($CaO.SiO_2$) takes place which considerably facilitates the formation of slag.
7) Olivines have no substantial influence on the process of melting on the periphery of the bottom of the stack and in the bosh as their content in samples of slag and sinter was insignificant. This leads to the formation of primary slags with a low iron content. At a distance from the wall of 1.5 - 2 m (in the range of lower temperature) on the above two levels, olivines were found in samples of sinter in considerable quantities. This is due to the fact that structurally free iron oxides are reduced earlier. Because of the low melting temperature of olivines, the above leads to the formation of ferrous slags or liquid masses with an intermediate structure, decreasing the permeability in the melting zone. Therefore, a decrease in the

Primary Slag Formation in Blast Furnaces Operating with Fluxed Sinter

proportion of olivines in sinters, which can be obtained on increasing their basicity to 1.3 - 1.5 should lead to a decrease in the size of the melting zone and thus to an improvement in the gas permeability in this zone. There are 12 figures, 4 tables and 13 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

[redacted], G.A., kand. [redacted]. nauk; POTREBNYA, Yu.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Reducing the sulfur content of converter cast iron at the Zaporozhstal' Plant in connection with an improvement of the technology of blast furnace smelting. Stal' 23 [i.e. 24] no.4:296-299 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:8)

PEVTSOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; Potebnya, Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIMMEL'FARB, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Radiometric investigation of the tuyere zone in blast furnaces. Stal' 23 no.7:599-600 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Blast furnaces) (Radiometry)

POTEBNYA, Yu.M.; LITVINENKO, V.I.; GOTLIB, A.D., rukovoditel';
YUPKO, L.D., rukovoditel'

Investigating the dynamics of a gas flow in the upper part of the stack during combined blowing. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.2:23-30 '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal" i Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Blast furnaces) (Gas flow)

M

COUNTRY : RUMANIA
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries.

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.23 1958 No. 104834

AUTHOR : Potec, I., Potec, E., Mereuta, N., Ene, M.
INST. : -
TITLE : Behavior of Some Grapevine Varieties Under Unfavorable Conditions of Growth in 1955.

ORIG. PUB. : Anuarul lucr. stiint. Inst. agron. Iasi. Bucuresti 1957, 123-129

ABSTRACT : Observations on the development of principal grapevine varieties in the vineyards in Kotnar, Bushum-Vishan and Kopou under the unfavorable conditions of 1955 (excessive moisture and low temperature in the period of vegetation). Varieties which proved to be most resistant to the unfavorable conditions of growth in 1955, were: Aligote, Muscat Hamburg and Chasselas doré. For grapevine varieties non-resistant to unfavorable conditions (Grasa de Kotnar', Frynkusha, Babyaska nyagra and Fetyaska al'ba) it is recommended to apply a complex agricultural tech- . .

CARD: 1/2

LUCA, Ion; TIBU, Margareta; POTEC, I.; VISCRIAN, I.

Radioactivity of the Cotnari soil in the Iasi region. Studii fiz tehn Iasi 13 no.2:291-293 '62.

LUCA, Ioan; POTEC, Ioan; COTEA, Valeriu; FILIP, Dumitru; ANGHEL, Gheorghe

Radioactivity of the wines of the Cotnari vineyards. Studii fiz tehn Iasi 12 no.2:347-352 '61.

POTEC, Ioan

Rumania/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63577

Author: Potec, Ioan; Gologan, Emil; Ciobanu, Anatolie

Institution: None

Title: Quality of Wines of Buchum-Yassy Sovkhoz of 1953 Vintage

Original Periodical: Calitatea vinurilor din podgoria Bacium-Iasi recolta anului 1953. Gradina, via si livada, 1955, 4, No 7, 47-53; Rumanian

Abstract: Investigated were 12 samples of wine from grapes of the 1953 crop. The grapes were gathered late in November when a portion of them were frozen, and the wines were analyzed (after storage in cellars) between 15 January and 15 March 1955. Results of analyses (listing range): Sp. Gr. 0.9900-0.9964; dry residue 15.41-29.82 g/l; unfermented sugar 1.13-15.84 g/l; determined alcohol 12.9-14.4%; total alcohol 13.0-15.1%; total acidity 2.83-4.08 g/l H_2SO_4; volatile acidity 0.18-0.85 g/l H_2SO_4; pH 4.10-5.10. Best indexes were those of fetyaska albe and rose French muscatel.

Card 1/1

POTEC, L.

Biotypes of the Grasa de Cotnari variety of grapes. p. 313.

LUSCRARI STIINTIFICE. (Institutul Agronomic "Profesor Ion Ionescu de la Brad," Iasi) Bucuresti, Rumania.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

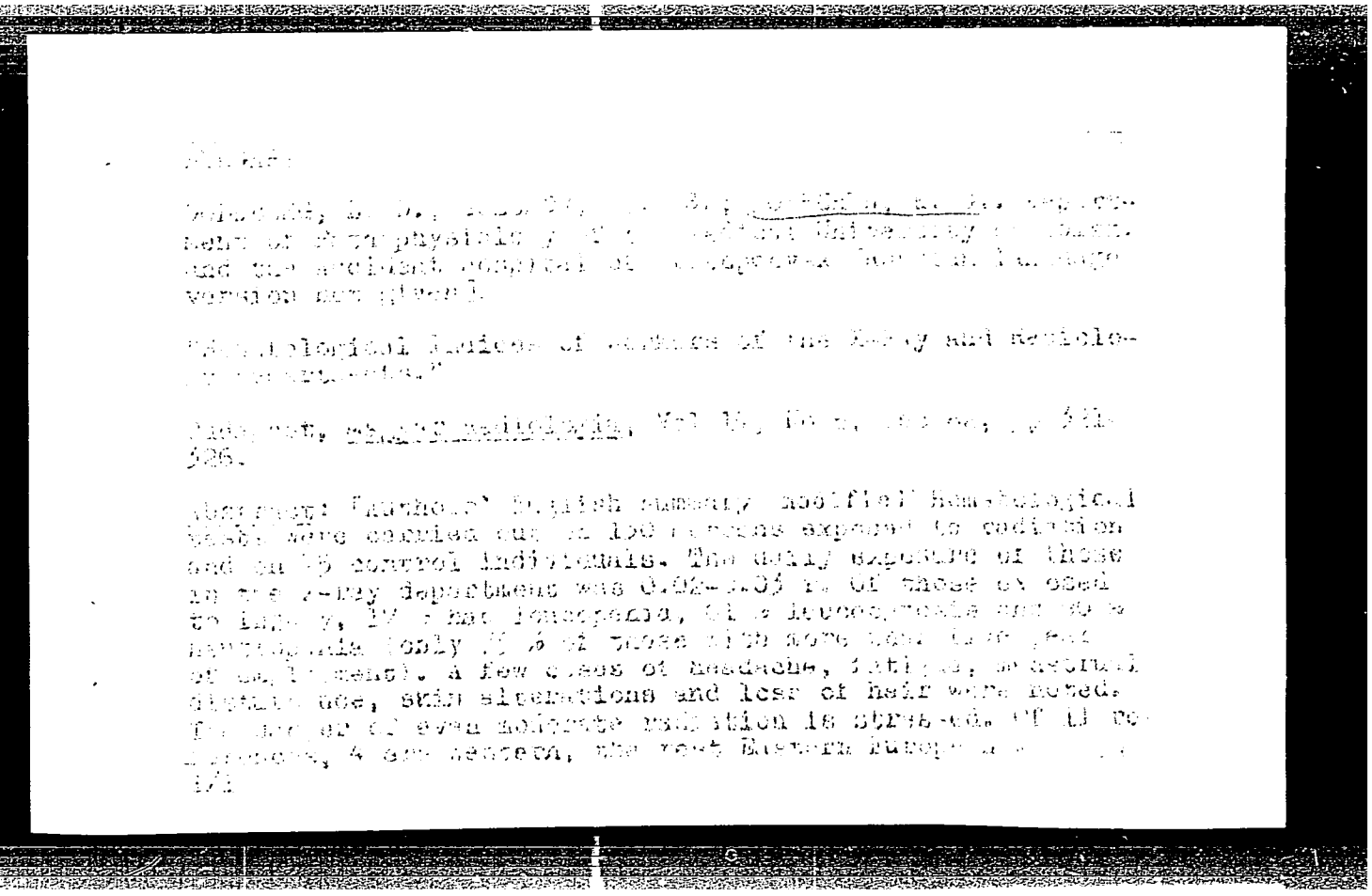
POTEC, L; LUCA, L; SEPTILICI, G.

Some data on the variation of the oxidation-reduction potential of wine preserved on the sediment of different kinds of yeast. p. 323

LUSCRARI STIINTIFICE. (Institutul Agronomic "Profesor Ion Ionescu de la Brad," Iasi) Bucuresti, Rumania.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no.8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.



SHAKHTMEYSTER, I.Ya, kand.med.nauk, POTEKAYEV, N.S., aspirant

Vitamin B6 in the treatment of certain dermatoses [with summary in English]. Vest.derm. i ven. 32 no.4:27-29 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - chlen korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A. Rakhmanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.

(PSORIASIS, ther.
vitamin B6 (Rus))
(NEURODERMATITIS, ther.
same (Rus))
(DERMATITIS SEBORRHEICA, ther.
same (Rus))
(VITAMIN B6, ther. use
dermatitis seborrheica, neurodermatitis & psoriasis
(Rus))

KUZ'MIN, M.K.; POTEKAYEV, N.S. (Moskva)

On N.S. Toporov. Sov. zdrav. 19 no. 8:73-75 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry istorii meditsiny (zav. B.D. Petrov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(TOPOROV, N.S., 1803-)

SURA, V.V.; SEMENDYAYEVA, M.Ye.; POTEKAYEVA, M.A.

Role of shock and collapse in the development of a hepatorenal syndrome. Sov.med. 25 no.2:36-40 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz obshchey i gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.M.Sechenova, laboratorii deystvitel'nogo chlena AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyeva i 24-y Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.P.Uspenskiy).
(SHOCK) (LIVER--DISEASES) (KIDNEYS--DISEASES)

POTEKAYEVA, M. A.

POTEKAYEVA, M. A. -- "Changes in the Tissues, Vessels, Nerves, and Lymphatic Joints of the Mediastinum during the Inflamation of the Lungs." First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Institute imeni I. M. Sechenov, Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 43, October 1956, Moscow

VINOGRADOVA, O.M. (Moskva); POTEKAYEVA, M.A. (Moskva)

Cases of cardiac tumors. Arkh.pat. 18 no.5:84-86 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz gospital'noy i propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyev) sanitarno-gigienicheskogo fakul'teta i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina Meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.

(HEART, neoplasms,
sarcoma (Rus))
(SARCOMA, case reports,
heart (Rus))

VINOGRADOVA, O. M.; POTEKAYEVA, M. A.

Miliary tuberculosis with a sharply marked nonspecific "lupoid" reaction. Terap. arkh. 34 no.5:93-96 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kliniki propedevticheskoy i gospital'noy terapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye. M. Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

YATSYSHINA, T.A.; POTEKAYEVA, M.A.

Clinical and morphological studies of a subclinical and latent course of Botkin's disease based on data of a puncture biopsy of the liver. Vop.med.virus. no.9:292-297 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz laboratorii rukovodimoy deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyevym.

NASONOVA, V.A.; POTEKAYEVA, M.A.

Hemorrhagic vasculitis in mercusal intolerance. Sov. med. 25 no.11: 29-35 N '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy i gospital'noy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M.Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i 24-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.P.Uspenskiy).
(MERSALYL--TOXICOLOGY) (PURPURA (PATHOLOGY))

VELIKORETSKIY, A.N., prof.; MIKIRTUMOV, S.M., kand.med.nauk; KOCHIASHVILI, V.I., kand.med.nauk; KASAIKINA, T.N., kand.med.nauk; GALEYEV, M.A.; KAMALOV, M.Kh.; POTEKAYEVA, M.A., kand.med.nauk; SPASSKAYA, P.A.; VOLKOV, V.A., red.; GRECHISHCHEV, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Surgery for pancreatic cancer] Operativnoe lechenie raka podzheludochnoi zhelezy. Moskva, Izd-vo I-go Mosk.med.in-ta, 1959. 173 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Klinika obshchey i gospital'noy khirurgii sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M.Sechenova (for Kochiashvili, Mikirtumov, Velikoretskiy).

(PANCREAS--CANCER)

POTEKAYEVA, M.A.; SMIRNOVA, K.F. (Moskva)

Histological diagnosis of unrecognized gall bladder cancer. Klin. med. 40 no.10:118-120 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. A.N.Shabanov) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova i patologo-anatomicheskogo otdeleniya 24-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.P.Uspenskiy).

(GALL BLADDER--CANCER) (DIAGNOSIS, CYTOLOGIC)

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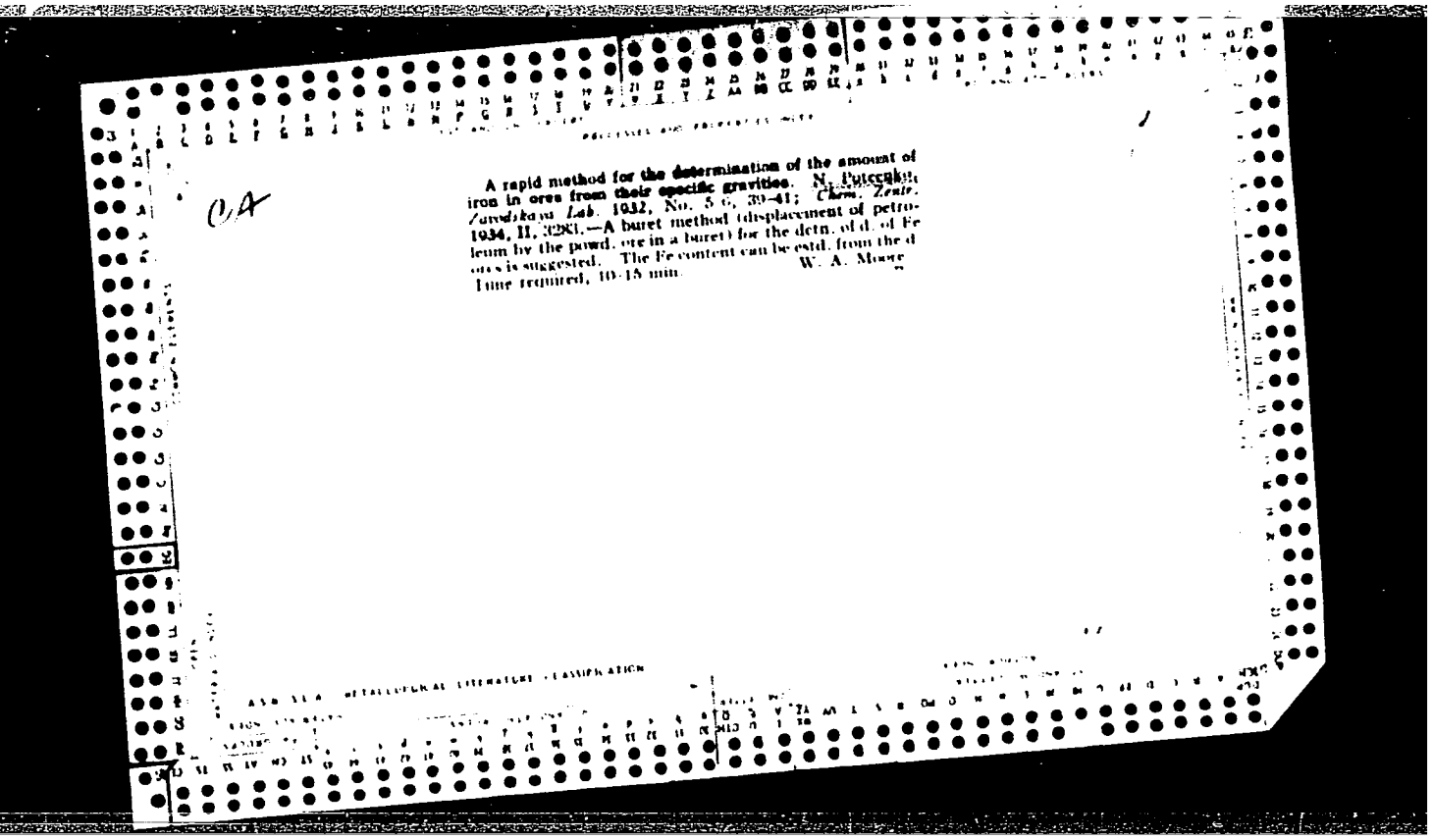
(ENDOCARDITIS)



OA

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RAKHMANOV, V.A., prof.; POTEKAYEV, M.S., aspirant

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1. Iz kafedry kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A. Rakhmanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova.
(DERMATOLOGY, education)

RAKHMANOV, V. A., prof.; POTEKAYEV, N. S., kand. med. nauk

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1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Rakhmanov).

(MOSCOW--DERMATOVENEREOLOGICAL SOCIETIES)